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U.S. BAN ON EQUIPMENT FOR USSR DISCUSSED

Suzuki Expresses 'Regrets'

OW220645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed regrets ~~today~~ over the U.S. decision to ban the shipment of American-built electrical logging equipment for use in a Russo-Japanese offshore oil and gas development project. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe told a semiweekly cabinet session he was sending a letter to U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige "in a day or two" to urge reconsideration of the decision, officials said. They said Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi also told the meeting he had sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, expressing regrets and seeking reversal of the White House decision.

Speaking at the cabinet meeting, Suzuki said that "this important national project" had been discussed at the Versailles economic summit earlier this month. He was quoted as saying: "I thought the U.S. State Department understood (Japan's position on) the Sakhalin project. This is a matter for regret."

Suzuki told the Diet (parliament) later that Sakhalin Oil Development and Cooperation Co., a Tokyo-based concern involved in the project, will hold talks with Soviet officials on implications of the U.S. decision. "The government will take necessary steps to have the project continued," he said in reply to an opposition member.

Sakurauchi pointed out in his letter to Haig that Japanese involvement in the project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin dates back to 1976 well before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, against which the U.S. sanctions are specifically aimed, officials said. He said that Hiroki Iimasato, chairman of Sakhalin Oil Development and Cooperation, is prepared to bring a legal action against the U.S. decision, they said.

Sakurauchi, meeting reporters later, indicated it would not be easy to have the U.S. decision reversed as it was taken by the National Security Council, the U.S. highest decision-making body. Saying that the Polish crisis and other conditions necessitating the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union might turn for the better, he added: "We need to prepare" for such a possibility.

Abe To Write Baldrige

OW220238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Japan will soon ask the United States to reconsider its decision to ban the shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment for a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development project, a cabinet minister said Tuesday. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe told a news conference after a cabinet meeting that he will send a letter to that effect to U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige "in a day or two."

During the morning cabinet session, Abe expressed "deep regret" about the U.S. decision which he said would delay completion of the project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, north of Japan. He said that he is sending the letter to Baldrige to stress that the project will not damage "important relationship between Japan and the United States."

A high-ranking MITI official noted Monday night Baldridge and Secretary of State Alexander Haig supported the Japanese stance, but the Pentagon and possibly President Ronald Reagan apparently objected to the shipment. Government officials said Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi has already sent a letter to Haig seeking reversal of the decision. The government view is that Japanese involvement in the project dates back to 1976 well before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, against which the U.S. sanctions are specifically aimed.

Keidanren Leader's Views

OW211205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, KYODO -- Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Monday the Japanese Government should consult with the Reagan administration on its ban on the use of U.S. company-patented development equipment in the Sakhalin oil and gas project. The business leader was commenting in a regular news conference on a possible great delay in the project which the American ban is certain to cause.

Inayama said it is true that the Japanese parties involved are embarrassed by the ban imposed by Washington by way of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Inayama said: "Any delay in the Sakhalin project is unfavorable for Japan. The Japanese Government should consult with the U.S. before choosing between the unity of the Western powers and the business deals with the Soviet Union."

Inayama said the U.S. believed that unless the Soviet Union faces greater economic difficulties, it would not agree to sit down at the table for "detente" talks. Japan should attach importance to such U.S. view as a U.S. ally, he said.

SUZUKI INFORMS DIET OF REVENUE SHORTFALL

OW211303 Tokyo KYODO in English 2126 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday the government's tax revenue shortfall for fiscal 1981 ended last March will amount to yen 3.2 trillion (dollar 12.5 billion), or about 10 percent of last fiscal year's budget. Suzuki made the remark in replying to a series of interpellations by Dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition forces at a plenary session of the House of Representatives held for the first time since Suzuki's return home from his tour of France, the U.S., Brazil and Peru.

This was Suzuki's first admission on the huge tax revenue shortage. The exact amount of the tax revenue shortfall will be made clear at the beginning of next month, Suzuki said. The large budgetary deficit is a major political question facing the Suzuki cabinet. The government will take specific measures to resolve the issue by transferring funds from the debt consolidation special account and other measures, Suzuki said.

Expressing opposition to draft resolutions submitted earlier this month to the Diet calling for resignation of Takayuki Sato, Suzuki said that such an issue should not be decided under pressure of other Dietmen and other groups but by Sato himself. Sato, 54, former parliamentary vice transport minister, was sentenced by the Tokyo District Court to two years in prison with a three-year stay of execution for receiving a yen 2 million Lockheed bribe through All Nippon Airways (ANA). The resolutions, the first of their kind to be submitted to the House of Representatives in postwar Japan, were referred to the lower house Steering Committee under the cosponsorship of the Japan Socialist and Communist parties.

Pledges Economic Stimuli

OW220807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan enjoys a relatively better economy than other advanced countries amid worldwide recession, despite achieving only 2.7 percent GNP growth in fiscal 1981 against the official target of 4.1 percent.

In an upper house plenary session Suzuki pledged further efforts to carry out economy-stimulating measures centered on the expansion of domestic demand. He pledged continued efforts to prop up housing construction and speed up the disbursement of public works funds in the first half of fiscal 1982.

Regarding a proposal for issuing additional public works bonds to help perk up business activity, Suzuki said it was necessary to study the proposal carefully with due consideration given to the quantity of bonds to be sold and the availability of private sector funds to buy them.

JAPAN RELEASES TRADE, INDUSTRY WHITE PAPER

OW220122 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Japan, owing much of its economic successes to exports, should promote industrial cooperation and technological development while stimulating domestic demand, the government said in a white paper released Tuesday. The annual report also called for Japan to contribute to a harmonious development of the world economy by maintaining free trade principles and expanding economic cooperation to developing countries. This outline of the country's future trade policy was approved by the cabinet Tuesday.

The report, prepared by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, scrutinizes the stagnant world economy and Japan's trade and industrial structure and explores the country's roles in revitalizing the global economy.

As one of a few industrial states with a relatively low unemployment rate and high productivity, Japan advised the United States and Western Europe to expand technological development and plant and equipment investment to combat the nagging problems. The white paper also suggested Japan's Western allies take steps to keep labor costs from rising, streamline labor-management relations and revive a market environment which deters protectionist sentiments.

The white paper this year carries a subtitle "Japan's Role Toward the Revitalization of the World Economy" because a MITI official said trade frictions in the past year reemphasized interlocking relationship between the Japanese economy and the world's.

Japan barely managed to achieve a 2.7 percent real economic growth in fiscal 1981, ended March 31, with exports contributing 2.1 percent. The rate was far below an official target of 4.1 percent and was the lowest growth since 3.6 percent in 1975. "The Japanese economy in 1981 made a relatively favorable performance in the price and international balance of payment sectors as compared with other industrial countries," the white paper observed.

The country, backed by brisk exports and stagnant imports, posted a dollar 4.77 billion current account surplus last year against a dollar 10.7 billion deficit a year before. Japan's exports in 1981 grew by 17.1 percent to dollar 152.03 billion, reflecting strong competitive power of the country's processed and assembly industries. These successful industries, the white paper related, lowered production cost through aggressive equipment investment, developed products which met the consumer needs and conducted an ambitious overseas market campaign.

Imports on the other hand recorded a modest 2 percent gain to total dollar 143.29 billion due to stagnant demand for petroleum and other raw materials. Under such circumstances, the white paper suggested: "It is essential for Japan to formulate and execute a policy to maintain an economic growth centering on domestic demand and achieve an expansion of trade." Specifically, it proposed the Japanese upgrade their export structure, calling for (?larger) overseas shipments of high quality and high value-added products, diversification of markets and "prudent" activities to avoid the anger of their trade partners.

The report said the Japanese market is not as closed to imports as the Americans and Europeans say in light of the current tariff rates and residual import quotas. "Many of Japan's nontariff barriers cited by the United States and West European countries are based on misunderstanding on their parts," it declared. But the white paper was quick to point out that increased imports, particularly those of manufactured goods, would "contribute to the advancement of international division of labor and a stable growth of world trade." The report, however, was ambiguous about demands from America and Western Europe to buy more farm products and carefully avoided a direct response. "Japan should endeavour to seek harmony between free trade and domestic agriculture," it said, adding the country should make efforts to secure stable imports of necessary farm products.

Noting the Japanese Government's market-opening measures since last December, the white paper urged Japan's trading partners to make further efforts to sell their goods in the Japanese market which it predicted is capable of absorbing more manufactured products from abroad. In this respect, the white paper characterized import restrictions and other protective trade measures as a deterrent to further development of global commerce.

Such measures, the white paper warned, "may benefit domestic producers in the short run but will prevent in the long run realization of an efficient industrial structure at home and imports of inexpensive foreign products..."

Industrial countries, including Japan, are now confronted with the inescapable need to make industry adjustments in the face of a decline in international competitive power in relation to a surging might of developing countries and changes in demand and supply situations at home. The petrochemical and aluminium refining industries in Japan, battered by a recession, are studying ways to regain their once powerful positions in the Japanese economy, the white paper explained.

It blamed the economic malaise gripping the industrialized West on a decline in labor productivity caused by the absence of big plant and equipment investment and technological innovation. One solution put forward was industrial cooperation among highly advanced countries to create more jobs, revitalize local industry and promote a technological transfer. For Japan, this option would promote internationalization of industrial management, form a close sense of mutual dependence and help develop harmonious external trade ties. The white paper also stressed that Japan, an island country with a population of 116 million people, can contribute to the betterment of the world through promotion of technological development.

Signaling an end to the era of Japan's "copycat," it pointed out: "There is growing awareness within Japanese industry of the importance of research and development." It also vowed to assist developing countries in the development of agriculture, solution of energy problems and development and expansion of exports of manufactured goods. Although Japan's overall economic assistance to developing countries declined 10.5 percent to dollar 6.77 billion in 1981, the white paper said, official development aid went up 25.3 percent to dollar 3.3 billion last year. While meeting the diversified needs of such countries, the report said, "Japan should effectively utilize the experience and know-how it gained in the course of its economic development."

'Highlights' of Report

OW220241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- following are the highlights of the white paper on international trade:

-- Stagnant World Economy

The economies of developed countries remained in a stagnant phase in 1981 with unemployment assuming serious proportions in the United States and Western European nations. Behind such a phenomenon were (1) the deflationary effects of the second oil crisis and high interest rates worldwide, and (2) structural problems inherent in the economies of the Western countries, including the stagnation of labor productivity.

The economic stagnation and swelling unemployment developed into political and social problems in the U.S. and Western Europe, leading to stepped-up protectionist pressure. Economic gaps between developing countries widened, complicating the North-South problem. Newly-industrializing countries in Asia saw their relative advantage in labor-intensive industries diminish because of rising wages, while the economic development of non-oil-producing nations was hindered by the instability of primary products trade. The communist countries also remained confronted with economic difficulties as shown by the slow investment and production in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

-- World Energy Situation

The world's petroleum supply-demand situation tends to ease because of progress in energy conservation and a shift to alternative energy sources in developed countries, and the delayed recovery of the world economy as well as increased oil production by nonmembers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Nevertheless, energy consumption is growing in developing countries and communist nations. This, coupled with the unstable Middle East situation, makes it likely that the oil supply situation will become tight cyclically and structurally in the future. Accordingly, all consuming nations are called upon to redouble their efforts for energy conservation and a switch to alternative energy while striving to secure stable oil supplies and build up oil stockpiles.

-- Yen's Depreciation Amid Payments Surplus

Japan's current account, deeply in deficit in 1980, markedly improved in 1981 thanks to a swelling surplus in merchandise trade resulting from brisk exports and slow imports.

In 1981, the value of the yen tended to be low against the dollar. The yen's depreciation amid the current account surplus was largely brought about by a massive capital outflow triggered by high interest rates in the U.S. The drop in the yen's value gave added impetus to the growth of exports and the contraction of imports, affecting the domestic economy and industrial structure. However, the growth of exports slowed down from quarter to quarter.

To forestall protectionist moves abroad, Japan should avoid the concentration of exports in particular markets and promote the diversification of its markets. Imports were sluggish due primarily to a drop in crude oil purchase. Japan was confronted with increasingly vociferous demands for stepped-up imports of manufactured goods and farm products from the U.S. and Western European nations.

Overseas demand for greater access to Japan's agricultural market should be dealt with in such a way as to ensure harmony between the principle of free trade and the development of domestic agriculture.

The domestic economy was marked by stagnant demand, which resulted in further widening production gaps between industries, between large and small businesses, and between regions. This being the case, it is important to carry out policies for maintaining economic growth chiefly through the expansion of domestic demand and achieving an equilibrium in foreign trade on an expanded basis.

-- Direction of Japan's Trade and Industrial Structure

The Japanese industry is faced with the growing need to develop technologies on its own. It should continue to invest briskly in research and development, as well as in plant and equipment in order to sophisticate the industrial fabric and increase the value added of products. This will enable Japan to cope appropriately with trade friction and mounting competition from newly-industrializing countries through the formation of a harmonious international division of labor and thereby to develop its own economy in harmony with the world economy.

-- Settlement of Trade Frictions

Protectionist pressure is mounting against the backdrop of the stagnant world economy. Nonetheless, to put the world economy on a track of stable growth, it is imperative to intensify efforts toward the settlement of various problems facing the world economy through mutual moderation and cooperation under the free trading system. In particular developed countries, which have a great bearing on the world economy, should cooperate in the strengthening of the free trading system and the revitalization of the world economy in the interests of ensuring the stable advance of the world economy.

-- Harmonious International Division of Labor Through Industrial Adjustment

Trade friction does not develop into a major political issue if the economy of the importing country is in an expansionary phase and the adjustment of its trade and industrial structure is in progress. Therefore, vigorous efforts should be exerted to establish a harmonious division of labor among nations. To that end, developed nations should carry out positive measures for industrial adjustment with a view to building up a reasonable industrial and trade structure under the free trading system. Japan on its part will tackle the task of industrial adjustment with vigor and promote the relationship of multilateral interdependence with other nations, including capital and technological tieup.

-- International Contribution to Technological Development

Technology is the motive power for social and economic development. In the past, Japan has relied on developed Western nations in the field of basic technologies and devoted main energies to the development of applied technologies. From now on, however, Japan should step up the independent and creative development of both basic and applied technologies, and make active use of the results of such development effort for the advancement of the world economy.

Japan should make a positive contribution to the revitalization of the world economy. In this context, it is essential to strive for the maintenance of the free trading system through the further opening of its markets to foreign products and the intensified internationalization of the Japanese economy and society.

It is also important to step up industrial cooperation with other nations in order to shape a harmonious division of labor among nations. Moreover, Japan should promote economic cooperation abroad. It should also step up the development of high technologies and make the development results available to the world.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON PRC MILITARY VISIT

Geng Biao Hosts Party

SK211730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1711 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, who is heading a military delegation of the Peoples Republic of China, arranged a party at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on the evening of June 21 upon concluding the visit of the delegation to Korea.

Invited to the party were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of peoples armed forces; The Pyong-yol, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Colonel General Yi Ul-su1, Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-rok and Kim Il-chol, Major General Choe Sang-uk, of the Korean People's Army, and Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and Lieutenant Generals of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and other generals of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned.

Attending the party were Comrade Geng Biao and deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other members of the delegation.

The party was also attended by He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

Comrade Geng Biao spoke first at the party. Speaking next was Comrade O Chin-u. The party proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Geng Biao on Reunification

SK211736 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1720 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- Head of the Chinese military delegation Geng Biao, minister of national defence, declared that the Chinese people would resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till final victory.

In his speech at a party arranged this evening upon the conclusion of the delegations visit to Korea, he said: At the talks held between the two military delegations the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed. While having wide contacts with officers and men of ground, naval and air force units of the Korean People's Army and the military university, we saw that the heroic Korean People's Army is a powerful revolutionary army worthy of the name, which is in high spirits as the main force in defending and building the country, is well trained and versed in technique and vigilantly guarding the northern half of the republic.

He continued: The traditional friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries is a deep-rooted one. The friendship between our two countries has been sealed in blood through a protracted anti-imperialist struggle. Rain or fire we have advanced in the same boat, supporting each other. There may be still rain and storm in our advance in the future. The present international situation demands us to advance shoulder to shoulder in the same boat, helping each other. This is the common desire of the peoples of China and Korea and we will make constant efforts for this.

Geng Biao Banquet Speech

For a Pyongyang Domestic Service text of above speech by Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao at 21 June Pyongyang banquet, see the Northeast Asia section of the 22 June China DAILY REPORT.

O Chin-u Reviews Talks

SK211626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- At the talks and conversations during the Korean visit of the Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defence Gen Biao, the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed including the problem of further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, reaffirmed the firm and invariable determination of the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle in keeping with the current development of the situation and the Korean side is deeply satisfied with this, declared Minister of Peoples Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces, said this at a party hosted by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister on national defence, upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the Chinese military delegation led by him.

The whole course of the visit by the Chinese military delegation was significant days powerfully demonstrating that the militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China remains invariable and is coming into fuller blossom with each passing day, Comrade O Chin-u said, and went on: Particularly the cordial talk the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song had with you when he personally received you was an important event that brilliantly decorated your visit.

Everywhere you went you expressed militant solidarity with our peoples struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of our party headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and manifested the firm stand of the Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army to fight shoulder to shoulder with our people and army, tightly joining hands with them, against the common enemy in whatever rigorous trials. This has inspired our working people and officers and men of the People's Army with confidence and powerfully encouraged their struggle.

Comrade O Chin-u further said: To strengthen Korea-China friendship at present is very important both in view of the demand of the developing revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation. Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear and there can be no safe rear without a strong front.

Only when the Korean and Chinese peoples link their destinies together and fight in close unity can they repulse any imperialist aggressors and win final victory in their common cause.

Our people and People's Army officers and men will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese brothers in the common struggle to defend the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment and accelerate socialist construction and national reunification and will remain for ever your faithful comrade-in-arms.

We are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang will certainly achieve great success in their work for establishing socialist mental civilisation and socialist material civilisation and building a modernised and developed socialist power by successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the party and in their struggle for having Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunifying the whole of China.

In conclusion Comrade O Chin-u proposed a toast to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

O Chin-u Addresses Banquet

SK220521 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, DPRK minister of people's armed forces, at 21 June banquet arranged by Geng Biao, PRC minister of national defense -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Defense Minister Comrade Geng Biao, esteemed deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, esteemed Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Comrade He Zhangming, esteemed members of the Chinese military delegation and comrades:

I extend deep thanks to you for inviting us to tonight's grand banquet arranged on the conclusion of the visit of the PRC military delegation to our country and to esteemed Comrade Geng Biao for delivering a warm speech overflowing with militant friendship toward our party, people and People's Army soldiers.

The visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country was very successful. The whole course of your visit this time was significant in powerfully demonstrating that the militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China remains invariable and is coming into fuller blossom with each passing day.

In particular, the fact that the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song received you and had a cordial conversation with you was a significant event brilliantly decorating your visit. While staying in our country, you inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and in various local areas and met with our workers there. You visited our People's Army soldiers reliably defending the bulwark of the fatherland and exchanged lively anecdotes of the unforgettable days when the two peoples and armies of Korea and China fought shoulder to shoulder.

Wherever you went, you expressed militant solidarity toward our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of our party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And you evinced the firm stand of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who will fight together with our people and army against the common enemy in any arduous trial. This inspired faith in our workers and People's army soldiers and vigorously encouraged their struggle. Once again, I extend deep thanks to you for this.

At our talks and conversations we reached a complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed, including the question of further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, and we reaffirmed the firm and invariable determination of the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries to more vigorously stage a common struggle against imperialism in keeping with the current development of the situation. This is a precious fruition of our meetings. We express our great satisfaction with it.

Dear Chinese Comrades: It is of a great significance to strengthen Korea-China friendship at present both in view of the demand of the developing revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation. Connected by rivers and mountains, our two countries, as socialist and newly emerged countries, are struggling to step up socialist construction, reunify our divided fatherlands and strengthen the world's anti-imperialist forces.

Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear; there can be no safe rear without a strong front. Only when they fight in a firm unity, sharing their destinies, can the Korean and Chinese peoples beat off any imperialist aggressor, thus winning a final victory in the common cause. Our people and People's Army officers and men will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese brothers in the common struggle to defend the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachments and to accelerate socialist construction and national reunification and remain your faithful comrades-in-arms forever.

Though we part tomorrow, the militant friendship and deep impression you will leave to this land will abide in the memory of our people and People's Army officers and men. We firmly believe that, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China led by esteemed Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang, the fraternal Chinese people and People's Liberation Army soldiers will attain great successes in the work of establishing the socialist spiritual and material civilization and constructing a modernized, developed socialist power by excellently implementing the decisions of the 11th plenary meeting of the 6th Party Central Committee and in the struggle to reunify all of China by restoring Taiwan to their motherland.

We hope that, when they return home, they will convey invariable fraternity, warm friendship and militant greetings from the Korean people and People's Army soldiers to the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army soldiers.

In conclusion, expressing again great satisfaction with the fact the visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country brought about good results, I propose a toast to the imperishable militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the prosperity and development of the PRC, to the good health and long life of esteemed Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of esteemed Vice Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of esteemed Minister Comrade Gen Biao, esteemed head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, esteemed Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Comrade He Zhangming, all the members of the Chinese military delegation and comrades at this banquet.

Delegation Departs

SK220459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- the military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, left here this morning by plane.

The delegation was farewelled by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and other high-ranking officials.

The delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 14 at the invitation of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee.

PRC'S SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS HAMHUNG

SK182350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The Chinese Shanghai municipal friendship delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, visited Hamhung on June 18.

The delegation first called at the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai standing of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and went round the statue and the monument after laying a basket of flowers. Then the delegation inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex. After making a round of it the head of the delegation said: We are greatly moved at seeing the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected here on the initiative of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

We have gained a good knowledge of the continued prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Both of our countries attach importance to agriculture, he said, and added: We fully support the agriculture-first policy laid down by the great leader.

The delegation visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex. After inspecting it the head of the delegation said: We have clearly seen that the solicitude shown by President Kim Il-song for the people is very meticulous and unbounded.

In the evening the Hamhung City People's Committee arranged a party for the delegation. It was attended by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Chang Song-song, chief secretary of the Hamhung city, South Hamgyong Province, Committee of the WPK; Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung city, South Hamgyong Province, People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Speaking at the party Chairman Yi Song-yong noted that today the fraternal Chinese people and Shanghai citizens under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China are waging leadership of the Communist Party of China are waging an energetic struggle to build China into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power and have Taiwan returned to the motherland to reunify the whole country, and he sincerely wished them new successes in their struggle.

He stated that the friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples would come into fuller bloom under the deep concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Mayor Wang Dachan spoke next. He noted that Hamhung city is the place where respected Premier Zhou Enlai left his footmarks and there stands his statue erected by the Korean people and leading comrades and a number of delegations of China visited on many occasions. He expressed the belief that the establishment of relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai will make a beneficial contribution to the strengthening of China-Korea friendship.

Recalling that China-Korea friendship was initiated and fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song and has been forged in blood through protracted revolutionary struggles, he said that this friendship is being consolidated with each passing day.

Noting that the heroic Korean people, under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, are waging an unyielding struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, and have performed shining feats in socialist construction, he said: It is beneficial for us to learn from your precious experiences in rich revolutionary practice.

The attendants drank toasts to the blood-cemented indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, and to the good health and long life to esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation Hosts Party

SK210915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The mayor of Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Friendship delegation of China on a visit to Hamhung arranged a party on the evening of 19 June.

Invited to the party were Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the KWP; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the KWP; Chang Sung-song, responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province; Yi Song-yong, chairman of the People's Committee of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province; and functionaries concerned. Attending the party were members of the Chinese Shanghai municipal friendship delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CCP and mayor of Shanghai, and a staff member of the PRC Embassy to our country.

Mayor Wang Daohan spoke first at the party. He said: Our Shanghai municipal friendship delegation visited South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung city and signed an agreement on establishing relations of friendly cities between Shanghai and Hamhung. I am very pleased to see that Shanghai became a brother or a sister with Hamhung. I inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the 8 February Vinalon Complex, the Soho Fishery Station and the Yongsong Machinery Complex and saw with respect the statue of Premier Zhou erected at the initiative of President Kim Il-song. During that time, I gained much knowledge and received a lasting impression.

Saying that the great Korean people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people, he went on: The Chinese people admire the Korean people's long history, culture, glorious revolutionary tradition and their struggle spirit of opposing the imperialists' aggression and defending the country's independence. Your achievements are ours. We are encouraged by your achievements in socialist construction.

He noted: We witnessed with pleasure that under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the heroic Korean people built new urban cities and rural areas on the ruins of war, with their devotions and laborious works, upholding the revolutionary line of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and they turned their beautiful country into a more dazzling and grand one.

Our Chinese people and Shanghai citizens sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people ceaseless new great victories in revolution and construction.

Pointing out that the reunification of the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea is the lofty national desire of the Korean people, he said: The KWP and government have put forth many positive and reasonable suggestions by exerting endless efforts to achieve the Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song enjoys the unanimous support of the world's peace-loving peoples for pointing to a reasonable and realistic way for the reunification of Korea.

He said: We resolutely support the just cause of the Korean people who demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and oppose the two-Koreas plot, strongly denounce the criminal machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is trying to stamp out democracy and perpetuate the division of the country, and believe that the Korean people will certainly win victory in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said: The close militant friendship forged between the Chinese and Korean peoples through protracted revolutionary struggle was nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song and sealed in blood. This friendship has withstood all trials caused by war and changes in the international situation and has great vitality.

He stressed: We are convinced that the establishment of relations of friendly cities between Shanghai and Hamhung will not only strengthen the friendly relations between the two cities but also make a positive contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between China and Korea.

Chairman Yi Song-yong spoke next. He said: The visit of the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation to Hamhung greatly contributes to laying a basis for further expanding and developing the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples, which are developing well with each passing day, for deepening the friendship and understanding between the Chinese and Korean peoples and for enlivening mutual visits and exchanges.

He noted: The Shanghai municipal friendship delegation has conveyed the fraternal Chinese people's warm friendship toward our people wherever they went. The delegation has positively supported our people's struggle for the socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification.

He pointed out: All the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for building China into a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power are a result of the wise leadership of the CCP and a brilliant fruition of the devoted struggle of the Chinese people in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

He noted: Our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes of the fraternal Chinese people and sincerely wish them greater success in the future in carrying out the sacred cause of realizing the four modernizations, attaining the development and prosperity of the country and reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland.

He said: We thank the Chinese people for positively supporting and encouraging consistently our people's cause for independent and peaceful reunification.

He continued: The relations of friendly cities established between our two cities will consolidate and develop with each passing day and will be as eternal as the Yalu River. Korea-China friendship, which has struck deep roots in the hearts of our two countries' peoples, will be brought into fuller bloom under the deep care and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

He concluded: I hope you convey warm fraternal greetings of all Hamhung citizens to the fraternal Chinese people and Shanghai citizens when you return home.

The attendants of the party drank a toast to the indestructible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of the esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK210142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 20 received the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai. Also present were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CHON ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA, AFRICA

SK170952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife will make official visits to Canada and the four African nations of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal from Aug. 17 to 31, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said Thursday.

Chon, who will become the first Korean president to visit an African nation, will stay in Kenya Aug. 17-19, Nigeria Aug. 19-22, Gabon Aug. 22-24, and Senegal Aug. 24-26.

After a two-day stopover at Las Plamas, a Spanish province comprising the East Canary Islands, he will fly to Canada for a three day visit Aug. 28-31.

Chon has received formal invitations from Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

Canadian Governor General Edward R. Schreyer has extended an invitation to Chon in return for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's official visit to Korea in September last year. The spokesman said Chon's visits to Gabon and Senegal are in return for their presidents' official visits to Korea in 1975 and 1979, respectively.

Chon will have summit meetings with the foreign heads of state to discuss matters of mutual interest and ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation, Hwang said.

Chon's scheduled visits will be his third trip abroad since he took office two years ago. Early last year, he visited the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan and was the guest of the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from June to July the same year.

The four African nations have diplomatic relations with both South and North Korea. An estimated 50,000 Koreans live in Canada.

TIMES Commentary

SK180119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 4

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] In a nutshell, President Chon Tu-hwan's two-week swing through four African states will be culmination and testimony to Korea's unwavering commitment to renewing beneficial ties of amity and cooperation with the nonaligned bloc, which plays an influential role in the international community based on complementary reciprocity.

It also attests to the importance Korea places on widening its diplomatic ties with resources-rich states in political and economic sectors.

In fact, Korea has so far kept a relatively low diplomatic profile with the African countries despite a strong diplomatic need for increased cooperative ties with them in view of their abundant natural resources and Korea's specific political situation.

The president's African tour will herald the opening of a new era in solidifying Korea's ties with the newly-rising power in the Sub-Saharan African continent in all fields for substantial mutual benefits.

The projected presidential trip has special significance as he will be the first head of state from Korea (ROK) to set foot on the continent. His African tour is deemed timely and meaningful in terms of broadening substantially Korea's base of political cooperation with the African Continent, especially a month before the seventh nonaligned summit conference scheduled for Baghdad in September.

Korea is actually in need of a solid footing on the African Continent, which has the largest voting bloc in both the United Nations and the 97-member Nonaligned Movement since most of the African states maintain a so-called "equi-distance" policy toward Seoul and Pyongyang.

North Korea is likely to mount a diplomatic offensive against the ROK in the international community, targeting on the upcoming nonaligned summit. Pyongyang's malicious propaganda activities may be more intense than before to undermine Seoul's diplomatic supremacy following North Korea's abortive attempt to put the Korean issue on its own terms before the recently-ended nonaligned coordination meeting in Havana.

In the Havana gathering, the nonaligned group showed a negative reaction to Pyongyang's reiteration of its rusty call for the pullout of foreign troops from the ROK.

This signals modification of their basic positions by an increasing number of nonaligned states on the Korean question, influenced by Seoul's positive approach to the nonaligned bloc, which is roughly a third of the 157-member United Nations.

The change in the position of the nonaligned force, the first of its kind in the 30 year history of nonaligned diplomacy, is construed as a result of cooperative efforts by about 20 member countries.

The 20 states which took up the cudgels for the ROK stance included Senegal and Gabon, which are among the four African countries President Chon will visit.

His African tour will no doubt deal a devastating blow to North Korea in its diplomatic strategy toward the nonaligned world, which has used nonaligned forums as vehicles for its deceptive political propaganda against the ROK. At present, North Korea has a numerically superior position over South Korea in its diplomacy toward the African Continent, maintaining diplomatic ties with 39 states on the continent, 11 more than the 28 states with which Seoul maintains relations.

In this regard, the president's African trip will provide an impetus for Seoul's endeavors to promote ties with African states in both quality and quantity.

It will also give a vital boost to South Korea's efforts to advance into the Third World in view of the fact that the four African nations President Cho will visit are all influential members of the nonaligned African group made up of 44 newly independent countries.

Meetings with leaders of the four African states will be devoted to finding avenues to common substantial benefits through increased economic cooperation.

The ROK is certainly in favorable position in its relations with African countries in comparison with North Korea as the newly independent nations there, mostly affiliated with the Nonaligned Movement, have begun to place more emphasis on economic development than on their ideological struggle for independence.

The newly-emerging states, initially obsessed with radical anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, have learned that political independence alone is not a solution of the problems of hunger and poverty. In this view, Korea needs to strengthen its cooperative ties with them by sharing its experience and technical knowhow through expanded trade and economic cooperation in the private sector for mutual profits as equal partners diplomatic observers stressed. In particular, the abundant natural resources of the four African powers are indicative of rosy prospects for substantial economic cooperation between the ROK and them through such method as joint ventures. Although trade with Africa represented only 2.7 percent of Korea's global trade volume last year, Korea will have to depend upon it for much of her imports of raw materials in the years ahead, they predicted.

Korea exports to them such goods as textiles, electronic products, automobiles and other industrial products, while importing oil, ore, and other raw materials. In particular, Nigeria is one of major markets from which Korea imports crude oil.

Another important aspect of the president's tour will be his four-day state visit to Canada on his way back to Seoul, during which he will have talks with Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau on increased cooperation in political and economic spheres.

His Ottawa trip, to be made in return for Trudeau's Seoul visit last September, will surely be devoted to placing binational relations on a solid and more constructive basis with special emphasis on the promotion of substantial economic cooperation, Foreign Ministry officials noted.

Main topics likely to be brought up in the high-level meetings between President Chon and Canadian Government leaders will include an expansion of cooperative ties between the two Pacific nations and Canada's supply of natural resources through joint exploitation on a long-term and stable basis.

FARMERS, OFFICIALS BATTLE AGAINST DROUGHT

SK220155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Farmers in Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces are making desperate efforts to overcome the prolonged drought which has troubled the nation's major granaries, reports reaching here said yesterday. People in the drought-stricken areas were trying to look for sources of water which is needed for their rice paddies. Water pumps were being used to draw water from the sources to paddies where rice saplings have already been transplanted.

Many reservoirs and streams in southern districts have nearly dried up as drought conditions have continued since last winter.

Water restrictions have been imposed to cope with the shortage of piped water in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and other major cities as the water levels at water plants have been lowered due to the drought. Weathermen said this year's precipitation in the drought-ridden areas was less than half that recorded during the corresponding period last year.

According to the weathermen, Kyongsang Pukto has had an average of 185.3 mm of rain so far this year, compared with the 428.9 mm last year. Kyongsang Namdo received 356 mm, considerably less than last year's 630.7 mm. Cholla Namdo received 282.1 mm down from 366.9 mm.

Military Aid Urged

SK220158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of national defense yesterday ordered military unit leaders to provide a maximum of helping farmers in drought-stricken areas in the southern part of the country.

Minister Y m directed pertinent military unit commanders to extend voluntary assistance in supplying potable and agricultural water by mobilizing all military equipment and personnel available to aid the people who are suffering from the prolonged dry spell.

Chon Orders Measures

SK220152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[By Kim Ha-sok]

[Text] Haenam, Cholla Namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan has ordered the cabinet to work out long-term and fundamental antidrought measures to help reduce farm crop damages, including the development of underground water resources.

In addition, he said, all possible efforts should be made for the prevention of summer diseases in particularly drought-stricken areas.

The chief executive remarked that the government plans to finalize the drawing of a map of underground water resources throughout the country by the end of the 1980's. Until that time, he went on, efforts should be made for the construction of small-scale reservoirs.

Chon gave the directives while making an inspection tour of the drought-stricken Cholla Provinces Sunday, giving words of encouragement to farmers and civil officials engaged in antidrought works. He also directed the deployment of soldiers and military equipment, if necessary, to cope with the present long dry spell.

The president left Seoul Sunday morning for Hwangsang-myon, Haenam-gun, where he observed the antidrought measures being undertaken. He expressed concern over the multipurpose use of water pumps in fighting the drought. The president visited a nearby village where over 500 farmers, villagers and civil officials were busy watering dry paddy fields through water hoses connected to ponds or streams. He took lunch at a restaurant here, exchanging talks largely on antidrought measures with local people and officials.

The president then visited the Namwon County office in Cholla Pukto and was briefed on the drought situation in the county. Afterwards, Chon made an aerial inspection of the construction of the '88 Olympic expressway linking Kwangju and Taegu.

He returned to Seoul later in the day after visiting Taegu. President Chon was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun.

PARTY LEADERS SEEK SUMMIT FOLLOWUP MEASURES

SK220209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The leaders of three major political parties are likely to meet late this week to discuss followup measures to last week's "political summit."

President Chon Tu-hwan talked about a wide spectrum of state issues with the three political party leaders over lunch at Chongwadae Wednesday.

Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday it would be desirable to hold a meeting of the three major parties late this week following a shakeup in the Cabinet. President Chon promised last Wednesday to replace ministers concerned with the recent curb loan scandal "at an opportune time."

Yi said he expects a Cabinet reshuffle shortly after Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun returns from his visit to Saudi Arabia. The meeting, if held, will deal mainly with measures to resolve the repercussions of the loan scandal, he noted.

In the meantime, Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), demanded that the proposed meeting handle outstanding "political issues" including the rewriting of a series of political laws and the removing of the political ban on hundreds of former politicians.

Yu, who originally came up with the idea of holding the meeting, said he is waiting for the DJP leader to arrange it. He said he will formally propose the holding of the meeting, if Yi does not arrange for it by the end of this week.

Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), said the leaders of the three parties have not yet agreed to meet but that he will present himself for the meeting, if held.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON COALITION AGREEMENT

Sihanouk Arrives

BK211415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here from Beijing tonight to sign an accord on a coalition government with the two other anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders tomorrow.

The prince, who was accompanied by his wife, was met at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and senior officials of the ministry.

Mr. In Tan, one of the top aides of the prince, who had flown in earlier from Bangkok, was also there to greet the former head of state.

The two other Cambodian resistance leaders, Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan are already in the Malaysian capital for the signing of the coalition government accord tomorrow.

Favors New Geneva Conference

BK211705 Hong Kong AFP in English 1655 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president-designate of the tripartite coalition government of the Cambodian resistance, today called for an international conference in Geneva to work out a political settlement in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here tonight with a 13-member delegation, including his wife Monique and ex-Premier In Tam, said the proposed conference should be similar to the one held in 1954 on Indochina and should be attended by all the parties to the Cambodian dispute and the five big powers.

He suggested that the conference appoint members of an International Control Commission (ICC) similar to the one set up at the Geneva Parley in 1954. He emphasized that India must be a member of the new ICC along with Poland and Canada.

He himself, however, described the proposal as "Sihanouk's own wishful thinking" but voiced hope it would be supported by friendly countries.

The proposed conference, he noted, should be attended, in addition to the five members of the United Nations Security Council, by all the Cambodian factions, including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, Japan, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- Australia, New Zealand and Yugoslavia, which he described as a symbol of non-alignment.

Asked about the prospects of Hanoi and its allies joining such a conference since they had boycotted last July's U.N. conference on Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk said "Vietnam must be compelled to go". He did not say how this could be done.

Will Stay in Kampuchea

BK211730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced here today that he would return to Cambodia soon to proclaim the establishment of a new tripartite government of which he is the president-designate.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here today to sign tomorrow's historic coalition government accord with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist chief Son Sann, told a press conference that he planned to stay "on Cambodian soil, if not deep inside Cambodia because of the Vietnamese occupation, at least close to the Thai border."

The prince, his usual flamboyant and loquacious self, said his commander-in-chief, In Tam, had "already prepared a small headquarters in the Cambodian area" controlled by his 5,000 armed men. The Prince Sihanouk also recalled his dramatic departure from Phnom Penh "in a Chinese plane" as Vietnamese troops marched into the Cambodian capital in January 1979.

He said that after signing the coalition agreement, he would spend four or five days in Malaysia, including a visit to former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman whom he described as "my very close friend" in Penang.

He added that he would then proceed to Bangkok on his way to his homeland. Prince Sihanouk indicated that when he left Beijing this morning the Thai ambassador to China had told him that he would be welcome in the Thai capital.

The prince would not reveal the location of his future base in Cambodia due to security reasons, saying he would have to be always on the move to prevent a Vietnamese strike. He indicated that, although his headquarters would be somewhere near the Thai border, he planned to travel to Beijing frequently "because my best friends are in Beijing and Pyongyang."

Questioned on the viability of the coalition government, in which he is to become president, Mr Khieu Samphan vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann premier, he candidly said he was "not optimistic." But he stressed that joining the coalition was only for the nationalist resistance to secure military and humanitarian aid for their struggle to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

He described the coalition as "a must to enhance the efficiency of our struggle" against the Vietnamese "occupant." "We should not arrogantly claim that we can defeat the Vietnamese Army. But a stubborn, hardened and increasingly powerful anti-Vietnamese guerrilla resistance in Cambodia can succeed one day in compelling the Vietnamese to abide by the UN resolution on the Kampuchean (Cambodia) issue", he added.

Asked whether he did not fear a loss of popular support inside Cambodia by allying himself with the Khmer Rouge -- tainted by an abhorrent human rights record during their four-year rule -- the prince explained there was now a changing mood among the Cambodian people. He noted that while they had welcomed the Vietnamese troops who booted out the Khmer Rouge in January 1979, the Cambodian people were now realizing that Hanoi's real aim was to "colonize" and "Vietnamize" Cambodian border areas with the aim of turning Cambodia into a "Vietnamese province."

He pointed out that even Son Sann, whom he described as "500 percent anti-Khmer Rouge," had had to agree to unite with the ousted government as this was the only way for the nationalist resistance to get arms and become a credible fighting force.

"I am compelled to sign the coalition agreement, otherwise I won't get any military aid from China nor humanitarian assistance from the United States, Malaysia and Singapore," he said. Prince Sihanouk also said he would be happy to speak for the new coalition government at the forthcoming United Nations session where Hanoi and its allies are expected to challenge the Khmer Rouge retention of the Democratic Kampuchean seat.

Prince Sihanouk was also asked why he and Mr Son Sann had accepted a clause in the accord stating that if an "impasse" develops "which renders the coalition inoperative," the current Khmer Rouge state of Democratic Kampuchea would have "the right to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea."

"If the Khmer Rouge reject the tripartite coalition, they will lose the Cambodian UN seat. I don't know why they want this clause. It's not in their interest... We must not attach too much importance to it," he said with a chuckle.

Asked about China's role in events leading to the agreement, he said the driving force behind the accord had been ASEAN, adding the Beijing had backed it to a lesser extent.

He said he had not been involved in the dispute between Son Sann and Khieu Samphan over the sharing of power in the coalition. "They made mutual concessions," he added.

After a marathon two-hour press conference, the beaming Prince Sihanouk was given a standing ovation by the entire press corps here. He was greeted by Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel where he is staying and chatted briefly with him before the press conference. After the news conference, Prince Sihanouk met Son Sann, who is in the same hotel as is Khieu Samphan.

Khieu Samphan on Agreement

BK211229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said here today that his party would "abide by and implement the spirit and letter of the declaration of the formation of the coalition government" with the two other anti-Vietnamese resistance groups.

Mr Samphan, who flew in from Bangkok this evening to sign the coalition government accord, said in an arrival statement that the three Cambodian groups would "strive to well implement this declaration with a view to drive all Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia and liberate our motherland."

The Khmer Rouge, will work together with other factions and "put an end to the immense suffering of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) people," he added. Mr Samphan's government still holds the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, more than three years after being ousted by Vietnamese troops.

Mr Samphan, who is suffering from malaria, appeared sick and tired. He said that since the Khmer Rouge Government was ousted from Phnom Penh three and a half years ago, the Democratic Kampuchean party had been striving continuously to bring about a "great national union against the Vietnamese aggressors."

He thanked the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other friendly countries for their assistance in the establishment of the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia. The agreement contained principles and rules "in enough definite terms to enable all parties to abide by and to implement them," he said.

Mr Khieu Samphan will be vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, with Prince Sihanouk as president and Son Sann premier in the new government.

Son Sann Interview Cited

BK211317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 21 Jun 82

[By Gerry Aziakou]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann said here today that he did not oppose eventual negotiations with Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime once Vietnam agreed in principle to pull out its troops from Cambodia.

In an interview with AFP, Mr. Son Sann, premier-designate in a tripartite coalition government of the Cambodian resistance, said Vietnam must first accept United Nations resolutions on Cambodia calling for a withdrawal of foreign forces and U.N.-monitored elections.

The 71-year-old Cambodian leader was commenting on Hanoi reports that Vietnam and its Indochinese allies would meet in Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon) next month and were expected to make a gesture to end the fighting in Cambodia.

"First the Vietnamese must agree in principle to withdraw. The precise timetable can be worked out later, then we can negotiate and they can bring the Heng Samrin regime into the negotiations", he said.

Mr. Son Sann, who arrived here yesterday, is to sign an historic coalition government pact tomorrow with the two other resistance leaders: Khieu Samphan, who arrived here late this afternoon; and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is due to fly in later tonight.

Mr. Son Sann also emphasized that he was committed to a political solution, as long as it was based on U.N. resolutions. "We have never pretended that with our own armed forces we can drive the Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia", he said. "We strongly support economic pressure on Hanoi by Western countries such as the United States, West Germany and Japan. We strongly support the political pressure on Hanoi from the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Countries). But we felt that we as Cambodians, must add to this pressure. This is why we agreed to join (?this) coalition government," he indicated.

Mr. Son Sann conceded that he had made major concessions to the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which in military terms, is the strongest of the three Cambodian factions.

Mr. Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) dropped its earlier insistence on a majority of power. The coalition agreement accords equal status to the three factions and ensures that none will enjoy a preponderance of power. "We are determined to have the agreement. And without our concessions, there would have been no agreement. We want the coalition to liberate our country. Our people told us that they could not live under Vietnamese rule. It is my duty to do something to end their suffering," Mr. Son Sann said. "We will do everything, even stepping up our guerrilla fighting, to force the Vietnamese to negotiate," he added.

But he also made clear that under the coalition accord, "We can retain our identity, our own organization and our liberty of action."

Under the accord to be signed here tomorrow in the presence of ASEAN observers and host Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Prince Sihanouk is to become president, Mr. Khieu Samphan vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann premier.

A source close to the KPNLF chief said Mr. Son Sann was in favor of holding a meeting of the three coalition government leaders inside "Cambodian territory" "as soon as possible" to proclaim the establishment of the new government.

But the source added that Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Khieu Samphan would have to agree since all decisions are to be reached by consensus.

AFP on Pact Signing

BK221101 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodia's three anti-Vietnamese leaders today signed an agreement formalizing a coalition government that will seek to restore their homeland's "independent and non-aligned" status.

At the solemn ceremony chaired by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie at the stately Malaysia House guest home here, Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan affixed their signatures on each of the three draft documents sealing their alliance in the long-sought coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Under the glare of TV cameras, Tan Sri Ghazali embraced each of the three leaders in turn -- first Prince Sihanouk, the new president of the coalition government, then nationalist leader Son Sann, the new premier, and finally Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan, the new vice-president in charge of foreign affairs.

A beaming Tan Sri Ghazali, the host of the Cambodian resistance summit then proudly watched as the three Cambodian leaders embraced each other, the last being Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, whose protracted squabbling over power sharing had until today frustrated ASEAN-sponsored efforts to spawn the anti-Vietnamese alliance. It was a momentous event rewarding months of tough bargaining and cajoling by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the driving force behind the agreement.

Observers from the five ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- and the respective delegations of the three Cambodian leaders witnessed the signing ceremony.

Prince Sihanouk, undoubtedly the star of the show, said his government hoped to achieve "great credibility" at the national and international level and to get "growing support both internally and externally."

Mr. Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), described the coalition government as "an authentic and legal government representing the Cambodian state and Cambodian people before the world and within all international organizations and institutions."

Mr. Khieu Samphan meanwhile voiced hope that the coalition would be able to "exist a long time after a Vietnamese withdrawal," adding "it is our profound wish," he added. He said his faction "will abide by and implement the spirit and the letter of the declaration of the formation of the coalition government."

Tan Sri Ghazali said "Malaysia, and I think I can speak for the other members of ASEAN, hopes that your coalition government will get out [as received] wholehearted support."

Prince Sihanouk then made an impassioned plea for international military and humanitarian aid to resist the Vietnamese "colonization" of Cambodia.

The three Cambodian leaders emphasized that the key issue was the very "survival" of Cambodia as an "independent nation." Each of them stressed that they had agreed to join the coalition out of patriotism to save their homeland from "the Vietnamese cholera and the Soviet cancer" as Prince Sihanouk put it.

Repeatedly asked whether they did not fear a loss of popular support after allying himself with the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, tainted by the genocide carried out during its four-year rule in Phnom Penh, both Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk said it had been an agonizing decision. "We have no other choice," the two nationalist leaders said. Prince Sihanouk, apologizing to Mr Khieu Samphan, recalled the persecution suffered by members of his family and followers at the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

It was clear that the deep mistrust between the Khmer Rouge and the two non-communist leaders remain.

Speaking of the changing mood among Cambodians, Prince Sihanouk said that they now realized Hanoi's aim was to turn their homeland into a Vietnamese province, although they first welcomed Vietnamese troops putting an end to the Khmer Rouge tyranny.

Asked whether the new government would seek a political solution or a military option, Prince Sihanouk replied "first we must do something on the battlefield, because the Vietnamese understand only the language of force."

The three leaders added that with more external aid, particularly military assistance from China, they planned to step up their guerrilla war against the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk described the Khmer Rouge as "the lesser of two evils" and stressed that they would be able to retain their identity, their own organization.

Khieu Samphan, looking pale and weak as he is suffering from malaria, was clearly on the defensive in the face of a barrage of hostile questions from the press and biting jokes from Prince Sihanouk.

Speaking in Khmer through an interpreter, Mr Khieu admitted that the Khmer Rouge had "committed errors in the past. But we are mainly patriotic people fighting for the liberation of our homeland from the Vietnamese," he added.

He pledged that his faction would abide by the results of eventual free elections supervised by the United Nations once Vietnamese troops pulled out.

Prince Sihanouk also rejected negotiations with Hanoi and its client regime in Phnom Penh in view of their "intransigence". He said he had been appointed by the two other leaders to speak on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly session next September. A key goal of the new government is to prevent any erosion of international support for Democratic Kampuchea in the world body.

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk's commander-in-chief, former Premier In Tam, told AFP that he expected the three government leaders to formally announce the establishment of the coalition government "somewhere on Cambodian soil" around July 1.

Prince Sihanouk said yesterday he planned to stay "on Cambodian soil, if not deep inside Cambodia because of the Vietnamese occupation, at least close to the Thai border."

AFP Evaluates Document

BK190734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 19 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (AFP) -- Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups, preparing for a kind of shotgun wedding, have agreed to unite in a coalition riddled with loopholes, according to analysts here.

The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) is due to be proclaimed next week in Kuala Lumpur after more than a year of painstaking, often embittered, negotiations.

The three-page document that is to be signed, a copy of which was obtained by AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE, indicates that some of the major issues were deliberately fudged or skirted to break the long deadlock.

Chief among these is the fate of the coalition in the event, albeit highly unlikely, of any future withdrawal of the 150,000-200,000 Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The document does not specifically state what would happen to the CGDK in this case.

However, an earlier proposal put forward by Singapore and later endorsed by its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had urged that the coalition, following any Vietnamese pullout, "Be automatically dissolved to pave the way for the election of a government in Cambodia through free elections conducted by the United Nations."

The blurring on this point is critical for all three of the future coalition partners -- the ousted but United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge Government and the non-communist groups led by former Premier Son Sann and ex-Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Khmer Rouge, armed and politically backed by China, rejected the Singapore proposal at least partly because of its self-destruction clause, the first such call ever put to a member state of the U.N.

The new agreement merely calls for implementation of repeated U.N. General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia, all of which urged free and fair elections to be held under U.N. supervision after a pullback of foreign force.

Non-communist Cambodian insiders are calling this sufficient to make it clear that the CGDK is a caretaker government, or interim administration pending nationwide polling.

The tripartite agreement is also subject to diametrically opposite interpretations in the event of a breakup of the three factions, whose documented deep suspicions of each other held up the formation of the alliance for so long.

A key clause refers to what transpires if an "impasse" develops "which renders the CGDK inoperative."

In this case, it says, the current Khmer Rouge state of Democratic Kampuchea led by Khieu Samphan will have "the right to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea."

That proviso, according to one well-placed Western diplomat, means that the Khmer Rouge "have property rights and get the kids, too" if the marriage does not hold.

But Cambodian nationalists stress the exact opposite on the basis of what they call careful analysis of international legal norms. They argue that once the CGDK is proclaimed the previous (Khmer Rouge) Government of Democratic Kampuchea "ceases to exist." Hence nations voting for continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations would be voting for the new coalition, which will become the legitimate voice of the Cambodians.

Since the mantle of legitimacy will have been transferred, the nationalists contend, any future Khmer Rouge withdrawal would leave them out in the cold without an internationally recognized claim to power.

The tripartite declaration steers clear of any mention of joint military action against the Vietnamese, who invaded in December 1978 and set up a client government in Phnom Penh a month later.

A further contradiction is the makeup of the bare bones CGDK "inner cabinet" which, contrary to precedent, includes the projected head of state, Prince Sihanouk, along with Khieu Samphan, who is to be vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sann, who will be prime minister.

Normally, heads of state, functioning as such, are not included in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, because they incarnate the continuity of the body politic, which is generally not called into question over day-to-day affairs.

The declaration says the CGDK Council of Ministers will convene regular meetings inside Cambodia -- something deemed highly unlikely by analysts familiar with the enduring enmity between the three groups.

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK211422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Shadow of a Ghost"]

[Text] According to the 18 June report from Singapore by AFP, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries closed their annual conference by issuing a communique on the formation of a coalition government of all the reactionary Khmers to oppose Vietnam. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said that the three Kampuchean reactionary groups have agreed to meet in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, on 21 June in order to sign an agreement on the coalition of the three Khmer traitorous groups of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann.

AFP reported further that Walter Stoessel, U.S. deputy secretary of state, welcomed the formation of this coalition and said that the United States was considering supplying aid to this new government. For this reason, the so-called coalition government to be formed by the three Khmer reactionary groups -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- is the offspring of the United States, the Beijing Chinese and the ASEAN countries to oppose the interests and rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It is obvious that this coalition government that they are going to form does not represent the Kampuchean people and is of no use to the ASEAN countries. On the contrary, it will only destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In the past, the ASEAN countries had followed the instigation of Beijing and Washington and pursued a hostile policy toward the PRK by organizing an illegal conference to solve the so-called Kampuchean problem aimed at opposing the Vietnamese troops' legal presence on Kampuchean soil. These insane activities constituted a gross interference in the PRK internal affairs. We have announced repeatedly that the Vietnamese troops' presence on Kampuchean soil is the PRK's internal affair done pursuant to the treaty of all-round cooperation between the two countries and to the sacred request of the Kampuchean people. Therefore, the only and best way to solve the tension in Southeast Asia is negotiations between the group of the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is because tension in this region was not caused by the Vietnamese troops' presence on Kampuchean soil. On the contrary, it was caused by the hegemonist-expansionist policy of big-nation China.

The PRK Government is the sole legitimate and legal representative of the Kampuchean people because it is the government elected in a universal election by the Kampuchean people throughout the country. We clearly state that all conferences on the Kampuchean problem held without the participation of the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people are all regarded as null and void. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all categories aimed at destroying the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution are bound to fail.

Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin has clearly stressed that all efforts made by the three Khmer reactionary groups in an attempt to form a coalition government to oppose Vietnam will fail because they run totally counter to the interest of the Kampuchean people. Thus, the so-called coalition government to be formed by the ASEAN countries is only the shadow of a ghost to represent the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. It does not represent the Kampuchean people.

VODK Urges National Union

BK200234 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
19 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Hold Aloft the Great Banner of National Union To Rally All National Forces in Order To Increase the Resistance Forces To Fight and Drive All the Vietnamese Aggressors, Expansionists, Annexationists and Race Exterminators From Our Beloved Kampuchea"]

[Text] For half a century now the Hanoi Vietnamese have nurtured an ambition to annex our Kampuchea into their Vietnamese Indochina federation. They have repeatedly and arduously attempted to realize this abject goal. However, they have suffered one failure after another. In the past 3 and 1/2 years, Vietnam has conducted a war of aggression against Kampuchea and massacred millions of Kampuchean in a most barbarous and cruel manner in an attempt to smash the Kampuchean people's desire for independence and their will to fight. The Vietnamese want to exterminate the Kampuchean race so they can occupy Kampuchea, realize their plan for an Indochinese federation and use Kampuchea as a spring-board for launching the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

But Vietnam has suffered one defeat after another in this attempt. Vietnam has not only failed to annex Kampuchea but it has reached an impasse and has become totally bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield because of the attacks by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. But as their true nature is that of the obstinate aggressors and expansionists and in their capacity as the outer post and cat's paw of the Soviet international expansionists in the Southeast Asian, Asian and Pacific region, the Hanoi Vietnamese have stubbornly carried on their military activities on the battlefield, intensified the massacre of the Kampuchean people in a more barbarous and cruel manner and continued their political and diplomatic maneuvers on the international arena in an attempt to make the world accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

Realizing that Vietnam poses a permanent threat to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race now and in the future, and desiring to rescue our Kampuchean people from the great suffering and slaughter perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has made relentless efforts to rally all the Kampuchean forces to fight and quickly drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory. This is why, since 1979, although it has been busily engaged in leading the resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield, our Democratic Kampuchean Government has sought opportunities to meet other Kampuchean parties. This has resulted in the signing of the joint statement in Singapore, the meetings of the tripartite ad hoc committee in Bangkok and an agreement signed in Beijing with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The unswerving stand of our Democratic Kampuchean Government is to seek a union of all national forces willing to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and annexationists in all forms available and according to their respective abilities in order to increase the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- and to avoid doing anything that will affect the forces which are currently fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield.

The friendly ASEAN countries have provided support and assistance to these efforts to rally the Kampuchean forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors by providing meeting places and facilities for the talks of various parties. They have also given moral support and encouragement to these efforts. In a joint communique issued at the end of their recent 15th meeting in Singapore, the five ASEAN foreign ministers announced that the ASEAN countries would continue to support the efforts to form a Kampuchean coalition government and stressed that the formation of such a coalition was an internal affairs that the Kampuchean people must decide by themselves.

We express sincere thanks to the ASEAN and other friendly countries which have given valuable support to the cause of the Kampuchean people's just struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. We appeal to them and to other peace and justice-loving countries in the world to give further support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and jointly put greater pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors -- political, diplomatic and economic -- in order to force Vietnam to respect the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

As in the past, now and in the future Democratic Kampuchea will always adhere to the stand of rallying the great national union of all national forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators at the present time and to defend and build the country in the future to come.

BANGKOK SCORES VIETNAM'S 'SLANDER' OF THAILAND

BK220354 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Aggressor Is the One Who Incites"]

[Text] In early June a joint military exercise between Thailand and the United States was held in the Gulf of Thailand and codenamed "Cobra Gold 82." The joint military exercise is part of an ongoing program involving cooperation between Thailand and the United States -- both of whom are allies -- but the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has again baselessly accused Thailand by saying that the purpose of the joint military exercise is aimed at provoking Vietnam and the regime it established in Phnom Penh and creating political tension in the Southeast Asian region.

The Voice of Free Asia strongly denies the Vietnamese accusation as being illogical and totally groundless. The governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States had announced before the Thai-U.S. joint military exercise was launched that the "Cobra Gold 82" was part of the annual military exercises aimed at improving cooperation between the two allied nations in transportaiton, defensive maneuvers, communications and planning so as to enable the military personnel of both countries to attain more practical skills and sufficient experience to increase the efficiency of their armed forces and to increase the capability to safeguard Thailand from aggression.

The annual Thai-U.S. joint military exercise was held within Thai coastal areas and in Thai territorial waters. The exercise did not infringe upon the territory or sovereignty of another nation. Besides, any nation with its own military forces has all the legitimate rights to conduct joint military exercises with its allied partners. The joint military exercise neither constitutes a provocation nor creates political tension in the region.

Therefore, the Vietnamese accusation only amounts to a propaganda campaign against Thailand and a gross interference in Thailand's internal affairs. In fact, it is Vietnam herself who has been creating tension and instability in the Southeast Asian region by its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea with its military forces, as well as by deploying a large number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea close to the Thai border. The Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has adversely affected security in the region with far-reaching repercussions in the world as a whole.

The Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea -- not to mention 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos -- certainly cannot be equated as simply military exercises. But it was military aggression, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of Kampucheans -- the legitimate owners of the country -- and which has involved the use of deadly chemical weapons as more and more evidence has recently been found to substantiate the reports that they are being used.

Vietnamese methods of aggression are cruel, inhuman and in clear violation of the UN Charter. It is beyond any doubt that Vietnam is the aggressor and the one responsible for instability and untold suffering in the region. Furthermore, Thailand has on many occasions been the victim of military intrusions into its territory by Vietnamese forces, resulting in the loss of lives and property of Thai citizens. Such tragedies caused by Vietnamese aggression are far too serious in magnitude and cannot be compared to the Thai-U.S. joint military exercise which has not violated any nation's sovereignty and is aimed at deterring aggression.

It should be realized, however, that the Vietnamese continued attempt to make indiscriminate accusations and incriminations against Thailand clearly reveals the insatiable thirst of Vietnam to slander Thailand, apart from its attempts to hoodwink the world and divert the world's attention from the genuine problem that is the invasion of and forcible occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces which is seriously undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The international community will never allow itself to fall into the Vietnamese trap but will collectively and conscientiously oppose Vietnamese aggression and deliberate provocations against Thailand and other peace-loving nations in the region.

POST URGES SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA COALITION

BK210224 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Getting To Work on Kampuchea"]

[Text] It seems that with the exception of a few crosses for the T's, a few dots for the I's and a formal signing session, that there will soon be a new Democratic Kampuchea regime. The three major resistance movements that grew out of the 1979 Vietnamese military seizure of Phnom Penh and other parts of Kampuchea appear to have finally come together in the realisation that only unity is going to defeat that occupation army from the East. Within a few days, there should be a new Kampuchean regime.

The period for congratulations and self-congratulation must be brief. There is serious and intensely important work to be done. It should, in fact, be started now, even before the agreement is signed in Kuala Lumpur this week. The diplomatic and information fields are screaming for action.

The Vietnamese propaganda effort on behalf of their client regime in Phnom Penh has been intense, and it has taken full advantage of the overly long period it took resistance leaders to get together. Support for the present -- that is to say, Khmer Rouge -- Democratic Kampuchea administration was starting to crumble, as governments found it more and more indefensible to raise a hand in support of the bloody-minded Pol Pot and his men. Europeans, Islamic nations and many of the Third World countries who formed the main international support for anti-Vietnamese diplomatic actions were beginning to question their votes.

These countries must be targets of intense informational and diplomatic effort by the new Democratic Kampuchea. And here, the emphasis should be on the positive. Diplomatic recognition should now be sought from countries of the world for the new regime. And the first to recognise it should be the Philippines, which had never formalised clearly its diplomatic relations with Khmer Rouge Kampuchea. Manila's recognition would mean that all of ASEAN would have official relations with Democratic Kampuchea, an example to the rest of the world.

Islamic nations need to be reminded again of the Soviet link to Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea, which is as real as the hated Soviet actions in Afghanistan. Third World nations far away from Southeast Asia must be reminded that Vietnam's actions are those of a large nation, supported by a superpower, against a smaller neighbour. Western Europe, it appears, needs to be reminded of its heavy and still-growing economic ties with ASEAN. In all of these areas, time has caused memories to dim of what was an outright invasion, as immoral today as it was three and a half years ago.

There is more. The new resistance government needs more than moral support. It needs diplomatic recognition and it needs actual aid. It will no longer be, when it is formally signed into reality, a bloodsoaked regime of communist killers. It will represent the greatest cross-section of Kampuchean opinion possible. Governments in the past have recognised exile regimes -- particularly during World War II -- and they should now recognise this one. Having recognised it, they should consider giving it aid as they would consider aid to any other government.

It has taken a long time to set up a coalition in Kampuchea. The task does not stop now. On the contrary, a long and hard road still lies ahead in returning the country to those who own it, the Kampuchean people themselves.

JAPANESE PROPOSAL ON KHMER REPATRIATION WELCOMED

BK181256 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed a Japanese proposal that a transit center be set up in western Kampuchea to smooth the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. The suggestion was made by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi during a closed session of talks between the ASEAN and its allies which began yesterday.

The Japanese Foreign Minister suggested the center be near an airport so the refugees could fly from Thailand then go to their homes by land. Japanese officials accompanying the Japanese foreign minister have also revealed that Japan was ready to finance the program. It would affect about 60,000 displaced Kampucheans in Thailand.

MALAYSIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Musa Hitam on Khmer Coalition

BK211431 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, Jun 21 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would give economic aid and political support to the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups after it was installed, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

Speaking on the eve of the signing of the coalition agreement by Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow, Mr. Hitam said the meeting would "bring to fruition" ASEAN's patient and consistent efforts to bring about a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He added it would mark a "step forward in finding a common political solution" to the Cambodian problem.

He told members of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand that ASEAN, a grouping of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, "and the rest of the world owe it to the suffering people of Kampuchea to try and end their misery, and to usher in an era of peace based on mutual respect and cooperation."

The tripartite coalition is to be made up of the Khmer Rouge, ousted from Kampuchea by the Vietnamese but still recognised by the United Nations and the non-communist groups led by former Premier Son Sann and ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"A continuation of the conflict in Kampuchea can only bring about more active and direct intervention by outside powers," Mr Hitam said. He added that the conflict in that country had added a new dimension to the Sino-Soviet rivalry in the region. Their struggle for influence in the region is "often at the expense of our well-being" and ASEAN must not be pawns in their game.

Touching on economic cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand, Mr. Hitam said "Our economies are relatively similar and are closely inter-linked." He charged that the increasing protectionism in trade by developed countries could "seriously hamper our efforts towards greater self-sufficiency" and he said that there was no adequate transfer of technology.

The uncertain future of the sixth International Tin Agreement has brought a bleak period for tin industry and has adversely affected Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia which together contribute 75 per cent of the world's tin production. Mr. Hitam said all the three tin-producing countries are negotiating to find a common stand to effectively face the low prices and a joint announcement would be made tomorrow.

He also praised Thailand for the joint efforts to wipe out the banned Communist Party of Malaya and the Communist Party of Thailand.

Leading a 26-member delegation, Mr. Hitam arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit. He meets Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot before flying home tonight.

Musa Hitam at Press Conference

BK211504 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam gave a press conference at the Erawan Hotel at 1800 today. He said he was happy to visit Thailand. Although it is a short visit, the visit is a good sign for the relations between Thailand and Malaysia and the relations among the ASEAN nations.

During his stay in Thailand, the Malaysian deputy prime minister called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman and other Thai executive leaders. Topics discussed during their meetings included agreements on border cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia and the progress in economic cooperation projects, especially the joint natural gas exploration project.

Asked about the Kampuchean problem, the Malaysian deputy prime minister said he hoped Vietnam would agree to a gentleman-like consultation in order to find a solution to the problem through diplomatic channels. Asked about Malaysia's attitude towards Muslim movements in Thailand, the Malaysian deputy prime minister declined to comment, but said both governments would take joint action in case the movement tended to create difficulties.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and his delegation who visited Thailand on 20-21 June as guests of the Thai Government are scheduled to depart Thailand by a special plane which will leave Don Muang Airport at 2130 tonight.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MACGUIGAN ENDS VISIT

BK220408 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Canada has decided to provide 4.5 million baht in aid for Thai citizens displaced by the influx of refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The aid provision was announced yesterday by Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Mark MacGuigan at the end of his 3-day visit to Thailand as guest of the foreign minister.

Mr MacGuigan said at a press conference prior to his departure that he was very impressed by the Thai development projects, especially the irrigation project in Lahan Sai district, Buriram Province, in the northeast. He said that the Canadian Government will increase its assistance by 3.7 million baht for this project, which has already been supported by Canada. Mr MacGuigan has also reportedly told the people of Lahan Sai upon his visit there that the Canadian Government will continue its assistance to their food processing plant by providing 800,000 baht to enable the canning and processing of fruits and vegetables as an income-generating feature of the Lahan Sai project.

On Thai-Canadian trade relations, Mr MacGuigan said that Canada is interested in expanding trade between the two countries. The Canadian foreign minister also expressed his satisfaction (?toward) the discussions held between himself and the prime minister as well as that between himself and his Thai counterpart.

Mr MacGuigan said that the formation of the tripartite coalition government in Kampuchea will benefit that country and its people as well as this region as a whole.

COMMUNIST 'STRONGHOLD' CAPTURED IN SOUTH

BK210348 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Government troops captured a large communist stronghold in southern Thailand in a fierce battle over the weekend. The captured stronghold is Camp 842, which is believed to be the largest remaining Communist stronghold in the south. A military source says that the camp is in the Banthat Mountain area and adjoining Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Trang Provinces. It was captured by a combined government force of 800 troops participating in the Tai Rom Yen II suppression operation conducted by the 4th Army Region.

The source says that on seizing the camp, government troops found bunkers, a basketball court, living quarters, communist propaganda materials, weapons and food supplies. He adds that during the battle six government soldiers were seriously wounded and a number of insurgents were believed to be either killed or injured.

ISOC ON OPERATIONS AGAINST COMMUNIST TERRORISTS

BK210959 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] spokesman Col Somphan Phuanphiphop reported on suppression operations against communist terrorists and said that, as a result of the massive campaigns launched on Phukhat Range in Phetchabun Province under the Phamuang Kriangkrai plan, a large number of terrorists have gradually surrendered to authorities. Government forces also confiscated a record-high number of weapons and war materials from terrorists. The defectors were given training under the Karunyathee reform program. Military offensives and political operations by the authorities as well as the internal conflict within the Communist Party of Thailand have contributed to the weakening of CPT fronts. From October 1981 to March this year, a total of 808 communist terrorists have surrendered and 1,444 were captured.

The combined units of civilian, police and military forces conducted patrol and harassment operations. They mounted campaigns to capture terrorist camps. As a result, a large number of communist camps have been uncovered and captured. From 14 May to 10 June, 104 clashes were recorded -- 2 in the central area, 42 in the northeast, 11 in the north and 49 in the south. According to the official assessment, communist terrorists have lost all of their strongholds in the country. This has forced them to scatter into small units and operate under guerrilla tactics as they did in the past. In order to intimidate the people, the terrorists launched attacks on government offices, ambushed government officials and conducted sabotage attempts. However, their tactics only made the people turn against them.

Meanwhile, Central Security Command spokesman Col Sukhanan Prasoetsuk reported on the situation in the southern border provinces from 18 May to 16 June as follows: Activities of the terrorists were mainly collecting money and food supplies, holding public meetings for propaganda, gathering information on movements of the authorities and forcing the local people in Tambon Aiyaweng, Betong District, to quit being rangers. They also sent letters to the police offering friendship with Thai authorities while making accusations against the Malaysian government.

The Thai combined task forces continued suppression drives under the policy of political campaigns taking precedence over military suppression. The Task Force Units Nos. 53 and 55 were responsible for the area. They sent officials to meet with the people and to give lectures on the advantages of a democratic form of government with the king as head of state. They also sent medical teams to give medical care to the people. On 22 May the authorities inaugurated the 3d training course for the southern people. About 180 people joined the training program called Romklao Chao Tai.

The Task Force Units Nos. 53 and 55 also conducted military activities. They sent officials on patrol to gather information on terrorist movements, to patrol roads and to patrol and thwart terrorist activities along the Thai-Malaysian border. They also set up checkpoints to search suspect vehicles and persons.

HANOI COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK211153 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] At their recent Singapore meeting, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries announced the setting up of the so-called tripartite coalition government of Khmer reactionary groups in exile. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie on 18 June said that the Khmer chief leaders will arrive in Kuala Lumpur this week to sign an official document on the setting up of their government. The following is our commentary:

Under growing pressure for discontinued support to the disgusting Pol Pot clique at the United Nations, the Chinese expansionists, the United States imperialists and the ASEAN countries had to reach a compromise on setting up such a three-way coalition government. This hasty act, however, has made them look ridiculous indeed.

On 14 June, one still remembers, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared that the setting up of a tripartite Khmer coalition is an internal affair of Kampuchea [and] that Thailand and other ASEAN countries are not involved in this affair. Just 4 days later, it was Sitthi and his colleagues in the ASEAN countries who advertised this political farce. It is ironic that the exiled Khmer leaders did not say anything about their coalition government. Even Sihanouk, according to AFP, was not informed in advance, nor expected to go to Kuala Lumpur.

Early this month, China and some ASEAN countries dropped the hint that their henchmen liked to meet in Geneva. Now they say that the meeting will take place in Kuala Lumpur. Still, reports AFP, the three Khmer groups recently received a proposal for their portfolios in the new coalition government at the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok. It is now safe to say that China, the United States and the ASEAN countries have made arrangements for the Khmer reactionary groups to forge a coalition government in exile. Not surprisingly, U.S. Undersecretary of State [title as heard] Walter Stoessel had no time to declare material support for this undertaking.

On 19 June the Chinese Foreign Ministry voiced its own support. Japanese Foreign Minister Sakuruchi, for his part, pledged to give support too. Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo said the ASEAN countries will probably expand [as heard] military aid to the Khmer reactionary groups.

As advertised by the ASEAN countries, the first open, official document to be signed by the Khmer chief leaders is still within the framework of Democratic Kampuchea. In other words, the three-way government is apt to be dominated by the Pol Pot clique. Khieu Samphan would be vice president in charge of foreign affairs. Both Sihanouk and Son Sann, though offered higher posts, would seize no real power at all. As they have to group together under a forced circumstance and still remain suspicious of one another, it is stressed so many times in the document that they share equal power [and] that the coalition is based on keeping intact their own organizations, political status and freedom of action.

What is this kind of coalition? That China and the United States have to cling to these wretched Khmer henchmen to oppose the three Indochinese countries and cause tension in Southeast Asia is not difficult to understand. There is no reason whatsoever for the ASEAN countries to follow suit. Maybe they are being hoodwinked by China and the United States. By lending a hand to the Khmer reactionaries, ASEAN is creating a dangerous precedent for the Chinese gathering of Maoist rebels to carry out sabotage and subversion in Southeast Asia. In fact, the Governments of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia are coping with Maoist rebel groups. Can they guarantee that these rebel groups will not be rallied into this coalition or that government of opposition by China in the future.

Volte-face is the nature of the Beijing authorities. A question is raised: Who behaved better with China than Vietnam previously? Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping had many times pledged to preserve their friendship with Vietnam. However, when failing to force Vietnam to follow their strategy, then they sought to oppose Vietnam.

Experience of the past 30 years in Southeast Asia clearly shows that it is very dangerous to fall into China's trap. The situation in Kampuchea is becoming more stable than ever and is irreversible. As a loose coalition, the so-called tripartite government of exile Khmer reactionary groups can in no way turn the revolutionary tide in Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN Article

OW220757 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 22 -- NHAN DAN today says that the "official document" concerning the formation of a 'coalition government' to be signed in Kuala Lumpur by the three exile Kampuchean factions is only a farce.

In an article titled "A Corpse Is a Corpse" the paper says: "This surprises nobody. The play has been prepared by Beijing and Washington for more than a year, now, and had it not been for wrangles among the cast it could have made its debut earlier. Now that both the U.N. General Assembly and the non-aligned summit are going to meet and more governments are fed up with the presence of the genocidal gang at the United Nations, Beijing and Washington hurriedly pressured their henchmen into a 'coalition government.'

Anyone interested in the situation can see that this is a move by China and the United States to give a new mask to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique in an attempt to occupying the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international bodies and to using them for continued interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The description of this 'coalition government' by its authors as 'representative' is truly ridiculous. In the opinion of the world this is merely a monster conceived by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. It is evident of the expansionists' and imperialists' gross interference to force other peoples to act at their beck and call."

NHAN DAN goes on: "It is regrettable that the A.S.E.A.N. governments are helping to stage this play. They should be aware of the dangerous precedent this would create -- Beijing's manipulation of Maoist groups in their own countries. Beijing do to other Southeast Asian countries what it is doing to Kampuchea today. The A.S.E.A.N. countries should also be aware that they are being used by China to oppose Indochina and to create tension in the whole region so that it may fish in troubled waters.

"Even by rigging up a ghost government the expansionists and imperialists cannot hope to divert public opinion from reality in Kampuchea. For more than three years now under the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have recorded many achievements in all fields. The Fourth P.R.P.K. Congress and the democratic general elections last year were both a great success. With the rebirth of their country, the people's confidence in the new route and their attachment to it are growing. Facts in the last three years testified to the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution and the ignominious failure of counterrevolutionary forces."

The paper says: "No perfidy can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. A corpse is a corpse, no matter how it is dolled up. The troika produced by Beijing and Washington will take its passengers to failure. Worse still, the horses will kick one another and upset the carriage. The Kampuchean people will advance steadily along the path they have chosen. This is a great truth which nothing can cover up or distort. The Kampuchean people allow no one to shape their destinies for them, Kampuchea's seat at United Nations and other international organizations belongs to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

OW210841 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 21 -- NHAN DAN today describes U.S. President Reagan's address to the U.N. special session on disarmament as "absurd arguments of warmongers."

The paper says: "With the U.N. General Assembly in special session, world public opinion is looking forward to contributions by state leaders to easing international tension. Reagan, however, ran counter to this aspiration. His address smacked of crude anticommunism.... What was extremely serious was that the U.S. President took a direct part in pushing up the slander campaign charging the Soviet Union with using chemical weapons against Afghanistan and providing toxins to Vietnam for use in Laos and Kampuchea. He brazenly demanded that UN experts be allowed to make investigation in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea, in a bid to cover up the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors in the three Indochinese countries, and to justify the U.S. production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons including chemical and biological weapons."

NHAN DAN condemns Reagan's hypocritical statements that "America has no territorial ambitions" and "we occupy no countries."

It continues: "Pretending not to know who made war in Vietnam in the sixties, Reagan said, "We were never the aggressors, and while Israel was attacking Lebanon with U.S. weapons Reagan had the cheek to tell the U.N. that 'what a better world it would be if the guns were silent.'"

Noting that public opinion in many countries was indignant when Reagan introduced his "agenda for peace," the paper says: "Reagan's proposals were aimed at coaxing public opinion into believing that the United States was also a peace champion. In fact these proposals indicated no change in the Reagan administration's basic stand which evolves around the maintenance and expansion of military bases around the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, a more hectic arms race on land, on the sea and in space, and the continuation of the U.S. counter-revolutionary global strategy."

The paper recalls that Reagan turned a deaf ear to President L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly with the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union's new peace initiative," NHAN DAN says, "reflects a noble desire for peace and a determination to make great, positive contributions to the struggle for disarmament and against the danger of a nuclear war. It is a new, practical step towards easing world tension. As such it the White House and the Pentagon in an awkward position". [sentence as received]

NHAN DAN, noting that the United States failed to make the same pledge as the Soviet Union had done, says: "Reagan's rationale showed that his administration was sticking to deceit and was more committed to war preparations, heedless of protests around the world."

PRISONER EXCHANGE BETWEEN SRV, PRC REPORTED

0W211610 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 21 -- According to schedule, at 09.00 hrs this morning, June 21, 1982, at the Huu Nghi gate in Lang Son Province, with the authorisation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Huu Nghi border post would have returned to the Chinese side 34 Chinese captured while illegally entering Vietnamese territory, so that they may rejoin their families.

It is regrettable, however, that on the way to the place of delivery, two among the 34 aforesaid Chinese who failed to observe the indications provided by Vietnamese guides, stepped on a mine and got wounded.

At the hand-over, the Vietnamese side clearly mentioned this accident to the Chinese side and handed it 32 Chinese. The Vietnamese side is giving medical attention to the two wounded and will return them to the Chinese side at a later date.

Before the Vietnamese authorities, the freed Chinese admitted that they had received instruction from the Chinese authorities to infiltrate into Vietnamese territory for hostile activities against the Vietnamese people. They admitted their guilt and expressed

their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for the humanitarian treatment they had received during their detention and for the lenient policy in their favour.

At the same moment and the same place, the Lang Son branch of the Vietnam Red Cross, with the latter's authorisation, received 12 Vietnamese civilians including ten fishermen who were illegally caught by the Chinese side while they were going about their normal business in Vietnamese territorial waters..

MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEAN ARMED FORCES DAY

Van Tien Dung's Greetings

OW190755 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has sent his warmest greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart Bou Thang, over the 37st anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. His message says: "Thirty one years ago when the Kampuchean people's glorious war of resistance against French colonialism for national salvation was in progress, the first Issarak army units were founded, opening new glorious pages in the history of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces."

After recalling the resounding exploits of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and people in the fight to liberate the country from U.S. aggression and overthrow the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, stooge of Chinese expansionism, the message says: "Over the past three years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has quickly developed, and, together with the Kampuchean people, it has surmounted many difficulties and trials, made many exploits, thwarted all plots of sabotage by reactionary forces, henchmen of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, firmly defended their revolutionary gains, rebuilt a new happy life, and actively contributed to the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

The message goes on: "As close comrades-in-arms of the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces through different stages of revolution, the Vietnam People's Army has always sided with its Kampuchean friends in the struggle against the common enemy of the two nations. On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the fraternal Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the fight for national liberation in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present. Acting upon the teachings of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces are determined to do their best to fulfil their internationalist duty toward the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause."

In conclusion, it wishes for further development of the unbreakable friendship, solidarity and militant alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as between the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

VPA Meeting 18 June

OW181643 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- A meeting in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces was held today by the political officer's school of the Vietnam People's Army.

Sieng Saran, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, was present.

Speaking on the occasion, Major General Truong Cong Can, director of the political officers' school, said: "In the 31 years since their founding, the Kampuchean

Revolutionary Armed Forces together with the entire Kampuchean people have gone from one victory to another, defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and finally liberating the country. In face of the genocide practised by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, lackeys of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with units of the Vietnam People's Army dealt deadly blows at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's aggressive forces, and smashed the barbarous rule of the traitors."

In his reply, Ambassador Sieng Saran expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and army for their wholehearted and precious assistance to the Kampuchean revolution. He conveyed his best regards and heart-felt thanks to the families of the officers and armymen of the Vietnam People's Army now doing their noble international task in Kampuchea.

PRK Envoy's Address

BK201218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 82

[*"Excerpt" of speech by PRK Ambassador to SRV Sieng Saran on the 31st founding anniversary of Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces -- date not given; recorded in Kampuchean fading into Vietnamese translation]*

[Summary] Since its founding, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has always proven itself to be absolutely loyal to its people in their struggle for the just cause. It has always maintained the fine revolutionary tradition of an army which was created by the people and has fought for the sake of the people's happiness, national independence and freedom, and socialism. That army has contributed significantly to the great achievements of the Kampuchean revolution in ending nearly 100 years of French colonialist rule, liberating the country from U.S. neocolonialism, and smashing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- on 7 January 1979, thus ushering in a new era of independence and advancing the Kampuchean revolution to socialism.

"The successes of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army over the past more than 30 years have actually stemmed from the correct leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- and the undaunted fighting tradition of the Kampuchean people, as well as from the close coordination and unity between the armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and the militant solidarity and alliance among the armies and peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. These successes cannot be separated from the close solidarity of various fraternal socialist countries and the support and assistance of the progressive people throughout the world."

The history of more than 30 years of struggle of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army is also the history of the close solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. In the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists as well as in the struggle against the Beijing expansionists, the Kampuchean people and armed forces have always fought shoulder to shoulder and united closely with the Vietnamese people and armed forces. The peoples and armed forces of the two countries have helped each other and have fought and won victories together.

"All cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army will always keep in mind the many fine images of sacrifice of that militant solidarity. The Kampuchean people and People's Revolutionary Army forces understand profoundly that the militant solidarity and the great and special friendship between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam are most important factors that ensure the success of the struggle for their common interests as well as for cause of national construction and defense of each country.

"The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army will never forget the fine and noble gestures, fully imbued with a spirit of proletarian internationalism, of the Vietnamese Army and people who have cooperated closely with them in toppling the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to save the Kampuchean people from the scourge of genocide, and who are now continuing to help our people in their struggle for national defense and reconstruction.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRP and the government, army and people of Kampuchea, I would like to express my profound gratitude to the VCP and the government, army and people of Vietnam for the wholehearted assistance full of fraternal love given to the Kampuchean revolution during the past more than 30 years. I would also like to convey the most cordial regard and heartfelt gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the families of all cadres and male and female combatants of the VPA and other Vietnamese specialists currently performing their international duties in Kampuchea.

SRV CONFERS 'GOLD STAR' ORDER ON TODOR ZHIVKOV

OW181703 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- A ceremony to confer the Gold Star Order on Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was held at the "Boyana" guest-house of the State Council in Sofia on June 16.

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly who is attending the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's centenary in Bulgaria was present at the ceremony. On the Bulgarian side were Deputy Chairmen of the State of Council P. Takov and M. Grigorov, and other high officials.

In presenting the highest Vietnamese award to the Bulgarian leader Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, said: "The conferment of this order reflects the deep feelings and respects of the Vietnamese communists and people toward you--glorious son of the heroic Bulgarian people, an outstanding international activist and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. It also expresses sincere gratitude of all the Vietnamese communists and people to the party, government and people of Bulgaria for their unswerving support and effective assistance, for your own outstanding contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

In his acceptance speech, Todor Zhivkov said: "I receive this high award as yet another symbol of the militant solidarity, unity and fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples. This award has an all the greater significance since it is made on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers movement." He wished the Vietnamese people many new achievements, so as to contribute to the common success of the socialist community and to the struggle for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ATTENDS BULGARIAN PLAY'S PREMIERE

OW191715 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- The play "The Red and the Brown" by Bulgarian playwright Ivan Radooe in the Vietnamese language had its premiere here to mark Georgi Dimitrov's centenary; the play was performed by the Hanoi drama theatre under the guidance of Bulgarian art advisor Prof. Saso Stoianov.

It deals with the Leipzig trial in 1933 by the Fascist court of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding leader of the Communist International and an eminent son of the Bulgarian people.

Present were Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C., Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, and Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES IRAQI SPECIAL ENVOY

OW191723 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh received here this afternoon Hamid 'Alwan, special envoy of President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq.

Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state in charge of foreign relations, delivered a letter from the Iraqi president to President Truong Chinh, inviting him to the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad this September. He informed the host of Iraqi preparations for the summit and expressed his country's desire to cooperate with Vietnam in this summit.

Thanking the Iraqi president for his invitation, President Truong Chinh affirmed that Vietnam would send a high-level delegation to the summit and do its best to contribute to the success of the conference in the interest of the common struggle for peace, national independence, social progress and a new world economic order, and for the solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement.

He expressed the hope that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict would end soon and that all differences between these two countries should be solved through negotiations on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of each party so as to spearhead the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for peace and stability of the countries in the region.

President Truong Chinh strongly condemned the U.S.-abetted Israeli Zionists for their criminal aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and demanded that the aggressors unconditionally withdraw their forces from Lebanon and respect her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

President Truong Chinh was joined in at the reception by Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong.

Iraqi Ambassador Natiq A. Al-Hamid Al-Wadi was also present.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Hamid 'Alwan left here this afternoon.

NHAN DAN ON IMPROVING PARTY CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

BK211620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Improve Activities of Party Chapters"]

[Text] A chapter is the party's basic organization where leadership is exercised to carry out all the party's lines and policies, where the party is linked with the masses, and where party members are educated, trained, and tested. Whether the chapter is strong or weak and whether its activities are good or bad, correct or erroneous will have a direct impact on the material and spiritual life of the people.

The weighty historic mission that is being carried out by our party in the light of the resolutions of the fifth party congress as well as the complex and difficult nature of the new struggle require that we further enhance the fighting strength of the party as a whole and of every party chapter in particular. Improving the activities of party chapters is one of the important, immediate tasks. The way in which party chapters carry out their activities must be changed to suit their specific functions and duties. Party chapters must not slacken or perform their activities perfunctorily; nor should their activities be considered as those of a mass organization or of a production or administrative unit.

Unanimity of will, ideology and action within the party is the factor that decides the successful implementation of party lines. The activities of party chapters must have a clear-cut, specific and rich political content. All party members have the responsibility to study and engage in discussions with a view to reaching an identity of view with the party's lines and policies, and to set forth tasks and programs for organizing their implementation within their own units. Through party chapter activities and by lively examples, it is necessary to make every party member fully understand the situation of the revolution in our country. They must be clearly aware of the great success recorded in the cause of national construction and defense as well as of the existing socioeconomic difficulties and their causes. They must clearly recognize the pressing requirements of the class struggle, the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and on this basis, develop for themselves a staunch socialist stand and a steadfast revolutionary spirit in these struggles.

The party must effect a well-defined division of labor to assign specific tasks to each party member and must inspect and review the implementation of tasks. The goal of educational and training activities conducted by party chapters is not to create individuals who attend meetings regularly but do not know how to work efficiently, but to create politically stable party members who possess good ethical qualities and are capable of resolving the actual problems facing the revolution, who are equipped with technical and professional knowledge, and who are proficient in production, management and economic administration -- or in short, who can fulfill their tasks as required within their area of responsibility.

Every party chapter meeting must be an opportunity for making criticisms and self-criticisms to enhance the party members' revolutionary quality, especially their fighting spirit, sense of responsibility, organization and discipline, and observance of a modest and healthy lifestyle. Through regular and strict activities, each party chapter must devise specific measures to ensure that no party member will make unwarranted statements at their own whim or engage in corrupt practices and oppress the people at variance with party lines and policies and in violation of the state law.

It is the primary duty of our party as a whole to infuse in every party chapter a strong fighting spirit with which to implement successfully the resolutions of the fifth party congress. The new struggle, the new tasks of the revolution and the greatly improved capability of the more than 1.7 million strong contingent of our party members call for a change in the way party chapters conduct their activities. In those places where party chapter activities are firmly planned and regularly conducted with specific and practical political and ideological purposes and with full manifestation of the fighting, revolutionary and scientific characters, party lines and policies will be implemented satisfactorily, the party members' exemplary vanguard role will be enhanced, and the relationship between the party and the masses will be further strengthened.

AUSTRALIAANZUS MEETING DISCUSSES VISITS BY U.S. SHIPS

Fraser Supports Treaty

BK200935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Fraser said today that Australia would obviously want to support the United States by allowing any American naval ship to visit Australian ports. Fraser said that to do so would be to contribute to strategic deterrents and was an aspect of the relevance of the ANZUS treaty.

Referring to the treaty, he said it was the guarantor of the nation's security in any regional problem that Australia could not master. Fraser said the ANZUS had stood the test of time and was profoundly realistic for Australia's strategic situation in the 80's. It had a wide significance as part of a web of alliances and treaty arrangements, which constituted the Western alliance.

There is debate in Australia at present over whether ships powered or armed with nuclear material should be admitted to the country's ports. Hayden had said the Labor government would demand the right to know if nuclear armed vessels were operating in Australian waters. America's policy is to neither confirm nor deny that its warships are carrying nuclear weapons. The debate follows a recent announcement by Victoria's Labor government that it planned to ban all nuclear material from entering the state. However, since then it has indicated its acceptance that the federal government has final jurisdiction in matters of defense.

Victoria Ban Lifted

BK181057 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Victorian premier, Mr Cain, has asked his public works minister, Mr (Simpson), to countermand an instruction to four Victorian seaports not to provide berthing facilities for nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The instruction was sent to the port authorities a week ago.

Mr Cain said the instruction was being reversed in view of the federal government's intention to pass a law to facilitate visits by nuclear vessels to any Australian port. The premier has said his government will push ahead with legislation declaring the state nuclear free, and if the federal government overrides Victoria's policy, it will have to accept full responsibility in the event of a nuclear accident.

Labor Supports Ban

BK191045 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Victorian state conference of the Australian Labor Party has unanimously supported the state government's opposition to nuclear powered or nuclear armed ships visiting Victorian ports. The conference passed unopposed a resolution supporting the Labor government's decision to oppose such visits within the limits of its powers.

Victorian Secretary of the ALP Bob Hong said the resolution made it clear that the state party did not intend to contravene federal responsibility for defense and was not declaring its own unilateral defense policy. Victorian Premier Cain claimed that Prime Minister Fraser had used the issue to distract attention from the federal government's shortcomings in economic management and in controlling tax evasion. Fraser has declared that the federal government will legislate to override any Victorian ban on such visits saying it could harm Australia's defense interest.

Labors' Commitment to ANZUS

BK200931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Federal opposition leader Hayden has reaffirmed his party's commitment to the ANZUS defense treaty. Hayden said the Australian Labor Party [ALP] accepted the fundamental importance of the ANZUS alliance in Australia's relations as an equal and self-respecting partner with the United States and New Zealand. He said ANZUS remained as relevant and valid today as at any time in the last 30 years.

Hayden said that while being committed to doing nothing which would put the alliance with ANZUS at risk, the ALP was equally committed to developing Australia's own defense capability. He said that to place too much reliance on another nation for Australia's defense would be stupid, self-deluding and dangerous. Too often in the past Australians had been encouraged to think that no matter what happened the Americans would come instantly to the defense of Australia. However, Hayden said this had never been the case and the United States had made this very clear many times over the years.

The opposition leader said Australia should be developing a defense capability which would amount to look after itself in any regional conflict short of nuclear war. Hayden claimed that the present government had persistently scaled down Australia's defense capability.

Nuclear Ships Welcome

BK220858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Australia has told the United States that its nuclear-powered and armed warships are welcome in its ports. The government declared it was willing to accept visits by nuclear ships in a communique issued at the end of the ANZUS Council of Ministers meeting in Canberra. The foreign ministers of Australia, New Zealand and the American deputy secretary of state, Walter Stoessel, met in Canberra for a day and a half to review the 31-year-old defense alliance.

The communique declares Australia's and New Zealand's willingness to accept visits by American naval vessels whether conventional or nuclear-powered. The communique says both countries noted and accepted that it is not the policy of the United States to reveal whether or not its vessels are armed with nuclear weapons.

DEBATE ON EAST TIMOR CRITICIZED BY MOKHTAR

BK150954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar has again criticized continuing debate in Australia over the future of East Timor. Speaking in Singapore where he is attending a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, Dr Mokhtar said the subject of East Timor had nothing to do with Australia. He was commenting on an Australian Senate enquiry into the situation in the former Portuguese colony which was taken over by Indonesia in late 1975.

Radio Australia's Singapore correspondent (Bob Wurth) says Dr Mokhtar was asked for his reaction to recent submissions before the Senate enquiry, including one from the Australian Council for Overseas Aid which spoke of continuing human rights violations in East Timor. He answered that it was no concern of Australia as East Timor was part of Indonesia.

MOKHTAR SAYS TALKS WITH SRV 'NECESSARY'

BK211423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 21 (AFP) -- Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today said it would be necessary to hold talks with Vietnam to sound out Hanoi's views on the Cambodian issue. He said the talks would be to "hear directly what Vietnam actually wanted", and stressed there were "no indications yet that Vietnam was willing to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem".

Speaking to the press, he said "a meeting of minds" would be impossible if the two sides did not talk to each other about the problem, the official new agency ANTARA reported today. Mr. Mokhtar however emphasized that there would be no dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the Indochinese states (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), and described such a dialogue as "premature" since "it should be preceded by bilateral meetings and talks between Vietnam and the respective ASEAN countries individually".

The foreign minister reported this morning to President Suharto on the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference and his trip to the Vatican, four West African countries and New York. He said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach -- expected to visit Indonesia sometime in October instead of in July -- should also go to Malaysia and Singapore. "The latter in particular has so far adopted the strongest attitude towards Vietnam" he said.

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE, VIEWS KAMPUCHEA

BK191513 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 19 (AFP) -- The formation of a new coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups has "an essential place" in finding a solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with ASEAN views, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said on returning from Singapore today. Mr. Mokhtar however only stressed the diplomatic importance of the reported breakthrough, thus reflecting the lukewarm reaction prevailing in the Indonesian press about the agreement.

Asked by newsmen about the "chances of the new coalition" Mr. Mokhtar said "It is their concern. We don't need to interfere too much. We only help them form their government." Later questioned about the kind of support ASEAN would give to the coalition, the Indonesian foreign minister said it would be "mostly political." As for material support, he added, it will be "left to each ASEAN and non-ASEAN country." Pressed by newsmen about eventual military support, he said " It is clear we do not wish it. We look for a political solution. Giving arms on a half-hearted basis will not help solve the problem and will give Vietnam a pretext to stay there," he said. He told the press that the formation of the coalition was "very helpful" and that its timing was "very appropriate" in view of the fact that the support of the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations had weakened recently because of the Khmer Rouge regime's bad reparation."

"It was very urgent to improve the image of the Democratic Kampuchea Government." he said.

About the planned visit of Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach in Indonesia, Mr Mokhtar told the press that Mr Thach had expressed the desire to come to Indonesia.

Mr Mokhtar said he was "very satisfied" with this ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore and the talks with dialogue countries "which showed an expansion of the cooperation between these countries. He explained that the Cambodian problem had not dominated the meeting as in the former years but that stress had been given to economical and cultural cooperation in the ASEAN countries."

Reports on the Cambodian coalition government generally got a low key play in Jakarta newspapers while editorials published before the news of the breakthrough stressed they looked forward to a "positive response from Vietnam."

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